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SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

FORESTS AND LANDS

FIRST REPORT

Forest Act - Part 12

and

The Vancouver Log Market

Fourth Session

Thirty-fourth Parliament

Legislative Assembly of British Columbia

June 27, 1990

Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A.
Chairman

FIRST REPORT
of the
The Select Standing Committee
on
Forests and Lands

Forest Act - Part 12

(Log Exports)

and

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June 27, 1990

Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia

June 27, 1990

To The Honourable
The Legislative Assembly of
The Province of British Columbia,
Victoria, British Columbia

Honourable Members:

I have the pleasure to present herewith the *First Report* of the Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands appointed by Resolutions of the House on May 15, 1989 and May 8, 1990 to consider and report upon the matter of Part 12 of the *Forest Act* and the prices of timber bought and sold or traded on the Vancouver log market in the Province.

Your Committee intends to solicit further views on the impact of the proposed recommendations contained in this First Report and should revisions be warranted a Second Report will be presented to the House.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A.,
Chairman,
Cowichan - Malahat

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

That this House authorize the Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands to examine, inquire into and make recommendations with respect to exemptions under Part 12 of the *Forest Act* and in particular without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to consider:

1. the criteria and procedures for determining the availability of the exemptions pursuant to section 136 of the *Forest Act*; and
2. the conditions, fees and permits imposed pursuant to section 137 of the *Forest Act*;

and furthermore that this House authorize the Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands to examine, inquire into and make recommendations with respect to the prices of timber bought, sold or traded on the Vancouver log market and in particular without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to consider;

1. whether such prices represent or reflect the true market value of species for export or domestic use;
2. the suitability of such prices for determining the relative values of different species for the purpose of calculating stumpage payable under the *Forest Act*; and to report to the House as soon as possible or following any adjournment or at the next following Session as the case may be; to deposit the original of its reports with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly during a period of adjournment and upon the resumption of the sittings of the House the Chairman shall present all reports to the Legislative Assembly.

In addition to the powers previously conferred upon the said Committee by the House, the Committee shall have the following additional powers, namely:

(a) to appoint of their number one or more subcommittees and to refer to such subcommittees any of the matters referred to the Committee;

(b) to sit during any period in which the House is adjourned, during the recess after prorogation until the next following Session and during any sitting of the House;

(c) to adjourn from place to place as may be convenient; and

(d) to retain personnel as required to assist the Committee.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Third Session - Thirty-fourth Parliament

Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A. **Chairman**
(Cowichan - Malahat)

Honourable Howard Dirks, M.L.A.
(Nelson - Creston)

Honourable Norman Jacobsen, M.L.A.
(Dewdney)

Honourable Bud Smith, Q.C., M.L.A.
(Kamloops)

Honourable Jack Weisgerber, M.L.A.
(South Peace River)

Mr. Cliff Serwa, M.L.A. **Deputy Chairman**
(Okanagan South)

Mr. Harold Long, M.L.A.
(Mackenzie)

Ms. Lois Boone, M.L.A.
(Prince George North)

Mr. Colin Gabelmann, M.L.A.
(North Island)

Mr. Dan Miller, M.L.A.
(Prince Rupert)

Mr. Jack Kempf, M.L.A.
(Omineca)

Mr. Craig James
Clerk to the Committee

Mr. G. Hans Buys
Consultant to the Committee

Ms. Karen Maki
Committee Researcher

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Fourth Session - Thirty-fourth Parliament

Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A. **Chairman**
(Cowichan - Malahat)

Honourable Bud Smith, Q.C., M.L.A.
(Kamloops)

Honourable Bruce Strachan, M.L.A.
(Prince George South)

Honourable Jack Weisgerber, M.L.A.
(South Peace River)

Mr. Cliff Serwa, M.L.A. **Deputy Chairman**
(Okanagan South)

Mr. Harold Long, M.L.A.
(Mackenzie)

Mr. Neil Vant, M.L.A.
(Cariboo)

Ms. Lois Boone, M.L.A.
(Prince George North)

Mr. Colin Gabelmann, M.L.A.
(North Island)

Mr. Dan Miller, M.L.A.
(Prince Rupert)

Mr. Jack Kempf, M.L.A.
(Omineca)

Mr. Craig James
Clerk to the Committee

Mr. G. Hans Buys
Consultant to the Committee

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Your Committee wishes to express its appreciation to all of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee and to those who submitted written briefs. Your Committee observed an intense interest throughout the Province on the issue of log exports and the Vancouver log market.

Your Committee appreciates the procedural and administrative support it received from the staff of the Clerk of Committees; and the assistance from the office of the Clerk; the Legislative Library; and Hansard during each phase of our inquiry.

Your Committee acknowledges the work performed by Mr. G. Hans Buys in his capacity as Consultant to the Committee and to Ms. Karen Maki, Committee Researcher.

ORGANIZATION

On Monday, May 15, 1989 the Committee met and elected Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A. as its Chairman and Mr. Cliff Serwa, M.L.A. as Deputy Chairman. A subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure was established consisting of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and Mr. Dan Miller, M.L.A.

The subcommittee was also charged with formulating a project plan, subject to Committee approval, around which the issues referred to the Committee could be expedited in the most efficient, economical and effective manner.

Mr. Craig James, Clerk of Committees and Second Clerk Assistant became the Clerk to the Committee, Ms. Karen Maki became the Researcher and Mr. G. Hans Buys of Buijs Management Ltd. was retained as the Consultant to the Committee.

On Tuesday, May 8, 1990 the Committee was referred the matters again. The Committee met on Tuesday, May 15, 1990 and elected Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A. as Chairman; Mr. Cliff Serwa, M.L.A. as Deputy Chairman with a subcommittee comprised of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Mr. Dan Miller, M.L.A. and Mr. Jack Kempf, M.L.A.

INTRODUCTION

The forest resources of British Columbia are uniquely characterized by virtue of their public ownership. Ninety-four percent of the Province's forest lands are held by the Crown. Throughout the history of the Province, its timber resources have been developed to serve its owners - the people of British Columbia. Past Government's policy has been expressed in a variety of forms. It has, however, been driven primarily by the goal of returning certain benefits to the people of the Province. Policy has routinely been designed to foster an orderly development of the forest sector within the context of prevailing social, economic and industrial components in the Province. Your Committee's recommendations have been similarly guided.

The existing structure of British Columbia's forest industry reflects its development through various periods of the Province's growth. Two closely related themes have survived throughout these periods. The issue of capturing a fair return for the Province from the utilization of its forest land resources is one of these themes. Your Committee is convinced it is best addressed by ensuring that the Province's timber resource is exposed to competitive market influences wherever possible.

The second theme is that of Crown ownership of provincial forest lands. It relates directly to provincial forest tenures. Your Committee suggests that no other issue so completely transcends matters of provincial forest sector policy as the tenure system. This became apparent early in the Committee's review. The Committee is aware that this issue has been identified and is currently under examination by the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission. Therefore, your Committee offers no further comments on this matter at this time.

The Government of British Columbia collects rents and levies royalties and stumpage payments upon those to whom it has provided access to timber cutting rights. Until recent years, stumpage was calculated by deducting from a market selling price certain operating and other allowable costs. However, since 1987, through *comparative value pricing*, the same market selling prices have been applied in a different manner to calculate stumpage rates. Licensees pay stumpage reflecting the value of their timber stand relative to the value of an average stand in their region. An average stand pays a regionally established base rate. An above average stand pays proportionately more and a below average stand pays less. The base rate is fixed quarterly by the Province. A stand's value, however, is determined by the Provincial average market prices for the species and grades it contains. These prices are collected from the Vancouver log market, as they were for previous methods of stumpage calculation.

METHOD OF OPERATION

The Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands held 28 meetings including subcommittee meetings during the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Thirty-fourth Parliament:

Monday, May 15, 1989	Victoria
Thursday, June 15, 1989	Victoria
Thursday, June 22, 1989	Victoria
Tuesday, September 19, 1989	Victoria
Wednesday, November 1, 1989	Prince Rupert
Thursday, November 2, 1989	Stewart
Wednesday, November 8, 1989	Vancouver
Thursday, November 9, 1989	Kelowna
Wednesday, November 15, 1989	Duncan
Monday, December 4, 1989	Dawson Creek
Thursday, January 4, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, February 6, 1990	Surrey New Westminster Port Coquitlam
Wednesday, February 7, 1990	Washington State Federal Way Tacoma Olympia
Monday, February 19, 1990	Victoria
Friday, March 2, 1990	Victoria
Wednesday, March 21, 1990	Victoria
Wednesday, March 28, 1990	Victoria

Tuesday, April 3, 1990	Victoria
Wednesday, April 4, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, May 15, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, May 22, 1990	Victoria
Thursday, May 24, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, May 29, 1990	Portland, Oregon (two meetings)
Wednesday, May 30, 1990	Portland, Oregon
Wednesday, June 6, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, June 19, 1990	Victoria
Monday, June 25, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday June 26, 1990	Victoria

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

[The following proposed recommendations are interdependent; it is suggested that they should be viewed in concert with each other.]

THE VANCOUVER LOG MARKET

TERM OF REFERENCE

Whether such prices represent or reflect the true market value of species for export or domestic use.

OBSERVATIONS

The challenge of establishing and maintaining a fair market for logs in British Columbia has persisted throughout the development of this Province. This is particularly the case for Coastal British Columbia where early settlement activities were concentrated.

The ability to buy and sell logs in an open market supports the activities of both the logger and the sawmiller in their respective operations. Under ideal competitive conditions, a log market establishes prices based upon the flow of logs to their highest valued end use. Situations that impede or artificially redirect such activities can distort this process.

Forest policy in British Columbia has many times in this century intervened in Provincial log markets. Legitimate economic development objectives can be identified for many such interventions. Reference to other political jurisdictions reveals similar measures to direct forest sector development.

Several aspects of the Vancouver log market were examined by the Committee. These included issues relating to:

1. The number of buyers and sellers in the market.

Reference to industry supplied statistics shows the total number of buyers and sellers to have ranged between 156 and 200 over recent years. Sellers have ranged between 20 and 30 and buyers have outnumbered sellers by, roughly 7 to 1, having ranged between 140 and 180. The significance of this lies in the access to timber volumes held by the sellers. The ability to influence the level of sales and the prices in a market is related to the ability to control the volumes of the commodity being sold. Where the number of sellers and, more importantly the volume they control, is large, sellers can have a bearing on market transactions. Under more perfectly competitive conditions with large numbers of buyers and sellers, no single one of them has enough control to influence the market by making available or withholding log volumes.

2. Barriers to entry into the market.

Numerous submissions to the Committee referred to the preference of sellers of logs for dealing in reciprocal trades. These trades are defined as an exchange of logs from one party to another in consideration of receiving logs or chips in return. This issue has a significance separate from that relating to the accounting price assigned to the trade or to the trading ratio assigned to it. Simply stated, if willing buyers have no logs to trade in exchange for log volumes they are interested in acquiring, they may find themselves barred from entering the market to make purchases, regardless of the price they are willing to pay.

3. The percentage of log transactions undertaken in the market.

Statistics from the Ministry of Forests and the Council of Forests Industries reveal that over the last decade the percentage of Coastal allowable annual cut involved in transactions on the Vancouver log market has averaged around 18 percent and ranged, roughly, between 13 and 27 percent.

Concern with this situation rests on the representativeness of prices collected from a market upon which approximately 80 percent of Coastal volumes have no bearing. However, this particular point, when viewed in isolation from other issues, may be of little significance.

4. Log export restrictions which isolate domestic timber from export markets and consequently export prices.

To further economic development objectives, the Province has restricted log exports since before the beginning of this century. This has been accomplished, since 1912, through legislation incorporated into the *Forest Act*. The Committee recognizes the legitimacy and effectiveness of such measures in fostering regional economic development within the forest sector. However, concerns have been presented to your Committee regarding the effect upon domestic prices of foregoing export log sales.

It has been suggested that, because of export restrictions, timber sold on the Vancouver log market understates the actual value of those logs being sold there. Export prices are clearly much higher, in many cases, than domestic prices. However, your Committee must conclude that, though this is the case, there does exist defensible arguments for restricting exports.

Your Committee concludes that the Vancouver log market does display features inconsistent with a freely competitively driven market place.

Most of the concerns that exist deal primarily with the ability of a relatively small number of participants to control the flow of logs through reciprocal trading. The importance of the ability to control the flow of logs is not lessened by the fact that chips constitute a large portion of the volumes involved in reciprocal trades.

Of prime concern to the Committee is the fact that a significant volume of logs are isolated from the market place through the practice of reciprocal trading. Trades constitute from zero to well over half of some firms annual "sales". The reconciliation of such traded volumes between relevant parties, the prices the volumes are traded at or the logs-for-logs trade ratios under which the trades take place, however, seem to reflect normal market transactions.

Under conditions of reciprocal trades, as discussed above, there may exist distortions preventing the flow of logs to their highest valued end use.

Your Committee considers the issue of reciprocal trades to be a dominant issue in its review of the Vancouver log market. The Committees efforts at characterizing this aspect of the market are still ongoing. Our review of reciprocal trades has benefited from considerable cooperation from the industry. Your Committee's expectation is that, with the presentation of this report, further industry comments and observations will be forth coming on this important issue.

Export restrictions may also cause market distortions though the consequences differ from those of the trades discussed above. The Committee could find no evidence to indicate that, over the last fifty years, log exports from British Columbia have ever exceeded 5 percent of the Provincial cut. The current level of log exports represents about 2 percent of the Provincial cut. This figure, 2 percent, also represents the average annual log exports from the Province for this century. The question of log exports is further dealt with below in the Committee's observations on Part 12 of the *Forest Act*.

Our recommendations regarding the marketing of logs in British Columbia are prompted by the perceived need to expose timber volumes bought, sold or traded in the Province to all willing buyers under competitive conditions.

RECOMMENDATION #1

Your Committee recommends that the Government consider the establishment of a British Columbia Log Market to transact the sale of logs harvested from Crown lands in British Columbia.

Such a market could "list" (advertise) logs for sale in a manner currently in use in the Province under the surplus criteria for log exports under the *Forest Act*. The "list" could be compiled at appropriate intervals and made available to all interested parties.

RECOMMENDATION #2

Your Committee recommends that the Government consider establishing a process whereby all timber harvested from Crown lands not consumed in the Licensee's production facilities be offered for sale on a British Columbia Log Market.

The objective here is to create a market where willing buyers could, through competitive offers, acquire log volumes not now being made available to the market place. Through such a mechanism, logs would be directed to their highest valued end use. It is suggested that in many cases this is probably occurring under present conditions and in those cases the impact of the process being considered would be neutral. However, where this is not now the case, it is suggested that the process being considered would stimulate the flow of logs to their highest valued end use.

In the long term the changes recommended above would:

(a) increase the return to the Licensee where logs are directed to new Licensee facilities built to capture higher values from such logs;

or

(b) increase the level of overall Provincial value added activity where logs are competitively purchased by the value added sector;

or

(c) decrease Licensee's economic returns where they direct logs through inefficient processes to retain control of logs they would otherwise have traded.

The consequences of the last action would discourage it from occurring.

TERM OF REFERENCE

The suitability of such prices for determining the relative value of different species for the purpose of calculating stumpage under the Forest Act.

OBSERVATIONS

Stumpage rates reflect a stand's value relative to an average stand for the region in which it is found. As outlined in the Introduction to this report, comparative value pricing relies upon market prices of logs by species and grade to determine these rates. As long as the market preserves the relative values between species and grades of logs, the absolute value of various species and grades of logs are of less importance.

RECOMMENDATION #3

Your Committee recommends that selling prices collected from transactions on a British Columbia Log Market, considered elsewhere in the Committee's report, be used to establish relative prices for the purpose of determining stumpage rates under the comparative value pricing system used by the Ministry of Forests.

FOREST ACT - PART 12 (Log Exports)

TERM OF REFERENCE

The criteria and procedures for determining the availability of the exemptions pursuant to section 136 of the Forest Act.

OBSERVATIONS

The Province's concern over the export of unprocessed logs and certain wood product residues spans over 100 years. Restrictions to curtail these activities were included in the first *Forest Act* of 1912 and all subsequent amendments. Your Committee observes that the major elements of this part of the *Forest Act* are still relevant today.

Your Committee's review was directed primarily at certain inequities that prevail within the domestic sector and at the overall level of log exports from British Columbia. They are prompted by the widely held position that access to a relatively secure long term timber supply must first serve the needs of the domestic timber processing industry and the Province before being considered, at all, for export exemptions.

Your Committee has observed, that the log exports from British Columbia for 1989 were approximately 1.9 million cubic meters compared with approximately 2.7 million in 1988 and 3.6 million cubic metres in 1987. This is a drop in exports of almost 50 percent over a two year period.

The table presented below shows the level of log exports for periods for which the Committee was able to collect data. Except for one period, log exports have averaged about 2 percent of the Province's annual cut since the turn of the century. During the 1930's, when log exports contributed measurably to the survival of the Province's forest industry, log exports averaged just over 8 percent.

A trend to reducing log exports has been supported by the Province in recent years. Clear evidence of this is seen in the 1987 change to the log export tax structure. For logs exported under the surplus criteria of the *Forest Act*, initially 30 percent and later (1989) 100 percent of the difference between the domestic market price of a log and its export selling price is collected by the Province as an export tax. This clearly increases the incentive to further manufacture such logs in the Province.

The export of chips and other residues presents a unique situation. Both producers and consumers of chips and other residues have benefited from regulations in the past. In many instances success in one sector was linked to success in the other.

Your Committee does not suggest that the balance has ever been totally favourable to either chip consumers or producers. Your Committee acknowledges the interests of the chip producers and the market concentration they face when selling their products. The goal of government should be to introduce marketplace economics to this sector without threatening the long term viability of either the forestry sector or community stability.

British Columbia Log Exports for various periods
cubic metres

Year	Volume	% Total
1904	34,000	2.3
1905	22,700	1.3
1907	8,400	1.0
1909	17,000	0.1
1910	268,000	0.0
1930	765,950	6.4
1931	913,935	11.3
1932	36,671	10.3
1933	788,135	11.0
1934	711,160	7.8
1935	1,035,695	8.9
1936	964,888	7.2
1937	127,298	8.3
1938	1,102,310	9.3
1939	1,422,784	9.3
1966	671,000	1.5
1967	961,000	2.2
1968	876,000	1.8
1969	735,000	1.4
1970	1,417,000	2.6
1971	797,000	1.4
1972	289,000	0.5
1973	135,000	0.2
1974	595,000	1.0
1975	425,000	0.8
1979	776,300	1.0
1980	1,066,200	1.4
1981	837,000	1.4
1982	1,144,500	2.0
1983	2,177,600	3.0
1984	3,285,900	4.4
1985	2,419,600	3.1
1986	2,576,700	3.3
1987	3,394,900	3.7
1988	2,831,000	3.4

RECOMMENDATION #4

Your Committee recommends that:

(a) Tree Farm Licensees (TFLs) and Forest Licensees (FLs) be granted no exemptions to export logs;

(b) where exemptions to export are received from non Tree Farm License or non Forest License applicants, the pertinent volumes must first be offered for sale in the Province.

TERM OF REFERENCE

The conditions, fees and permits imposed pursuant to Section 137 of the Forest Act.

OBSERVATIONS

Through Part 12 of the *Forest Act*, where qualifying criteria are met, access to export markets may be provided. In some sectors a certain measure of economic and social benefits are lost or redistributed when logs are exported. To address this situation and to recover a portion of the value of such benefits, certain fees are established and payable to the Crown.

Your Committee considers the authority granted under the *Forest Act* (Part 12) to be an integral part of the mechanism whereby the Province administers the export of unprocessed logs and wood product residues. Your Committee observes that the *Act* has been applied in a manner generally favourable to the Province and with regard for the development of the forest industry.

The implementation of Part 12, your Committee suggests, has demonstrated balance and flexibility in considering the needs of the applicants, the interests of the Province and the mandate of the Ministry of Forests.

Your Committee has observed that, through log export exemptions, increased forest management and harvesting activity has been introduced to certain regions of the Province where previously the lack of economic return discouraged such activity. In such areas, the costs of harvesting and delivering a log to a prospective buyer usually exceeds the domestic price a buyer can pay for most of the logs in the area. Remote Northern and Coastal timber supply areas, for example the north Kalum and Cassiar Forest Districts, are typical of where such exemptions have been applied.

Another criteria for export exemption is tested by the Ministry of Forests by advertising (listing) the availability of certain logs for sale in British Columbia. Where no reasonable offers are received for listed logs within a given period, the logs are considered to have passed the "surplus test" and the applicant may be granted exemption to export. Recent changes to the level of export tax payable on such volumes has dramatically reduced the volume of logs being exported under the surplus criteria of the *Forest Act*.

RECOMMENDATION #5

Your Committee recommends that in all cases where exemptions are granted, the Ministry of Forests may require the Permitee to supply the Ministry with an auditable copy of the export bill of sale for the products being exported. Where logs are being exported, such a bill of sale must specify the purchase price by species and grade as used by the Ministry of Forests for domestic valuation purposes.

SUBMISSIONS

3J Contracting **FL12/89**

Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd. **FL39/89**
Allison, M. Angus **FL43/89** (*see also Richmond Plywood Corporation*)

Bella Coola Small Logging Operators Association **FL 46/89**
British Columbia Maritime Employers Association **FL38/89**
Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd. **FL14/89**

C.R.B. Logging Co. Ltd. **FL18/89**
Canadian Forests Products, **FL3/89**
- addendum: Corporate information folder **FL3a/89**
- addendum: **FL3b/89**

Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, Coast Forestry and Logging Sector **FL34/89**

District of Stewart **FL6/89**

Falkoski, Mr. Joe **FL23/89**
- addendum: **FL23a/89**

Fibermax Timber Corporation **FL26/89**
Forshaw, Robert W. **FL22/89**
- addendum: **FL22a/89**

Goodwin Johnson Ltd **FL2/89**
- addendum: log exports **FL2a/89**
- addendum **FL2b/89**

Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd. **FL21/89**
- addendum **FL21a/89**

Independent Timber Marketing Association **FL1/89**
- addendum: British Columbia Log Export restrictions; an opinion by Lawson, Lundell, Lawson and McIntosh **FL1a/89**
- addendum: fact sheet **FL1b/89**

Interfor **FL32/89**
- addendum **FL 32a/89**

Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association**FL36/89**
International Forest Products Ltd. **FL27/89**
- addendum: **FL27a/89**

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Canadian Area) **FL37/89**
International Stevedoring Services Ltd. **FL41/89**
IWA Canada **FL28/89**

Kiltuish Forest Products Ltd. **FL7/89**
Knott, Ernie **FL30/89**

Lineham Logging Ltd. **FL19/89**
Lytton Lumber Ltd. **FL20/89**

Marsh, F.G. **FL35/89**
McLeod Lake Indian Band **FL16/89**

Orenda Forest Products Ltd. **FL11/89**
- addendum: **FL11a/89**

Pat Norton Enterprises Ltd. **FL31/89**

Rankin, Mr. Tom **FL 44/89**
Raven Lumber Ltd. **FL25/89**
Richmond Plywood Corporation Limited **FL17/89**
Rivtow **FL42/89**

Sherwin, Ian Malcolm **FL24/89**
Skeena Cellulose Inc. **FL8/89**
Sterling Wood Group Inc. **FL60/89**
Stewart-Hyder International Chamber of Commerce **FL9/89**

Talbot Logging **FL15/89**
Tay-M Logging Ltd. **FL13/89**
Thomson Industries Ltd. **FL10/89**
Truck Loggers Association of British Columbia **FL29/89**
- addendum: **FL29a/89**

Wedeene River Contracting Company Ltd.**FL40/89**
Westar Timber Ltd., Northwest Operations **FL4/89**
- addendum: export log profitability analysis **FL4a/89**

RESEARCH DOCUMENTS

The Case for building a regional forest economy [The Truck Logger, Dec 1988/Jan 1989, pp 20-26]
The Coastal tenure system [Forest Planning Canada, vol 3 no 3, mar/apr 1987 pp 24-26]
The 'Corporatisation' of New Zealand's commercial forests [Forest Planning Canada, vol 4 no 2, mar/apr 1988 pp 25-27]

An Emerging corporate nobility? - industrial concentration of economic power on public timber tenures [Forest Planning Canada, vol 4 no 2, mar/apr 1988 pp 14-19]

The Forest Act; RS Chap 140
Forestry comparison: Sweden and BC [Forest Planning Canada, vol 2 no 3, may/june 1986, pp 15-17]

The last log? the export of timber to Asia raises hackles and complex issues. [The Seattle Times, Sun. Nov. 12, 1989, p.J2]
Legislation, policies and procedures on log exports from British Columbia - summary and recommendations; Report of the Special Log Export Policy Committee, July 1983
Logs: an issue that cuts across the Pacific Rim. [The Seattle Times, Nov. 12, 1989, pp.J2]

Ministry of Forests: policies and procedures pertinent to the export of timber from the province of British Columbia
Ministry of Forests: response to Committee questions [letter dated August 22, 1989]

The Pearse Commission and the industrial organization of the British Columbia forest industry [BC Studies, no 41, spring 1979, pp 3-35]
Pearse calls for more competition [BC Lumberman, Feb 1980, pp 46-47]
Peninsula timber workers await word on log exports [Seattle P.I., Dec. 21, 1989, p.A14]

Timber appraisal; policies and procedures for evaluating crown timber in British Columbia; Second Report of the Task Force on Crown Timber Disposal, July 1974
Timber exports to Asia: a benefit or a disaster? [The Seattle Times, Nov. 12, 1989, pp.J4-6]
Timber rights and forest policy in British Columbia; Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Resources [Peter H. Pearse, Commissioner], 1976

Vancouver log market: overview, 1989 [Karen Maki, Committee Researcher]
Violation of utilization standards due to large-scale integration of forest industry [Forest Planning Canada, vol 4 no 6, nov/dec 1988, pp14-15]

Where do the exported logs go? [The Seattle Times, Nov. 12, 1989, p.J6]

WITNESSES

Adam, Mr. Ross	November 2, 1989	Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.
	November 1, 1989	Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.
Allison, Mr. Angus	November 8, 1989	Richmond Plywood Corporation Ltd.
Amanovich, Mr. Andy	November 1, 1989	Thomson Industries Ltd.
Baxter, Mr. C.	September 19, 1989	Canadian Forest Products Ltd
Burton, Mr. Andy	November 2, 1989	District of Stewart
Buxton, Mr. Bob	November 1, 1989	Buxlog Enterprises Ltd.
Casey, Mr. Tom	November 2, 1989	Orenda Forest Products Ltd.
Christie, Mr. Robert	November 9, 1989	Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd.
Clinton, Mr. Russ	November 1, 1989	West Fraser Mills Ltd
Collins, Mr. Bob	December 4, 1989	
Cornell, Ms. Darlene	November 2, 1989	Mayor of Stewart
Draper, Mr. Brian	November 2, 1989	Tay-M Logging Ltd.
Eller, Mr. William	November 15, 1989	Fibermax Timber Corporation
Evans, Mr. K.	September 19, 1989	Independent Timber Marketing Association
Falkoski, Mr. Joe	November 9, 1989	
Forshaw, Mr. Robert	November 9, 1989	
Germain, Ms. Judy	November 2, 1989	Orenda Forest Products Ltd.
Gibb, Mr. Sandy	November 8, 1989	Sandy Gibb Logging Ltd.
Gunson, Mr. Gordon	November 1, 1989	Pacific Inland Resources
Hanhart, Mr. Harry	November 2, 1989	
Hans, Mr. Herman	November 1, 1989	Biport Forest Products Ltd.
Hart, Mr. Ken	November 1, 1989	Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.
Hubbard, Mr. Garry	November 2, 1989	Stewart-Hyder International Chamber of Commerce
Jeffrey, Mr. Rick	November 8, 1989	R.M. Jeffrey and Associates
	November 15, 1989	Truck Loggers Association of British Columbia
Johnson, Ms. Elyne	November 8, 1989	Goodwin Johnson Ltd.
Johnson, Mr. Goodwin	November 8, 1989	Goodwin Johnson Ltd.
Jones, Mr. Paul	November 8, 1989	Paul H. Jones and Associates Ltd.

Knott, Mr. Ernie	November 15, 1989	
Lea, Mr. Graham	November 15, 1989	Truck Loggers Association of British Columbia
Lowenberger, Mr. Fred	November 15, 1989	International Forests Products Ltd.
Markvoort, Mr. B.	September 19, 1989	Independent Timber Marketing Association
Maskulak, Mr. Vic	November 1, 1989	Skeena Sawmills
McWilliams, Mr. Paul	November 1, 1989	Kiltuish Forest Products Ltd.
Milne, Mr. David	November 1, 1989	Interpac Forest Products Ltd
Mitchell, Mr. David	September 19, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.
Mitchell, Mr. Jim	November 1, 1989	Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.
Mould, Mr. Brian	November 2, 1989	Orenda Forest Products Ltd.
Nickel, Mr. Herb	November 8, 1989	Lineham Logging Ltd.
O'Connor, Mr. Chris	November 8, 1989	Lytton Lumber Ltd.
Ogawa, Mr. Pat	November 2, 1989	Skeena Cellulose Inc.
	November 1, 1989	Skeena Cellulose Inc.
Pearse, Dr. Peter H.	June 15, 1989	University of British Columbia
Ricketts, Mr. G.	June 22, 1989	Ministry of Forests
Rickson, Mr. D.	September 19, 1989	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Ruhl, Mr. Don	June 22, 1989	Ministry of Forests
Scarrow, Mr. R.	June 22, 1989	Ministry of Forests
Sherwin, Mr. Ian	November 15, 1989	
Sitter, Mr. Bob	November 15, 1989	International Forest Products Ltd.
Spencer, Mr. Keith	November 2, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.
Stanyer, Mr. Roger	November 15, 1989	IWA-Canada
Thurlborn, Mr. R.	September 19, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.
	November 2, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.
Voight, Mr. K.	September 19, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.

Webber, Mr. Wayne	November 2, 1989	
Widdicombe, Mr. Niel	December 4, 1989	
Woolwine, Mr. Phil	November 15, 1989	Raven Lumber Ltd.
Yorke, Mr. Robert	November 2, 1989	Tay-M Logging Ltd.

EXHIBITS

An Analysis of forest development options [by] Widman Management Limited, June 1988; ca. 40 p. **FL E2/89** •

Ancient forest protection; a plan of action for Washington, Oregon and northern California [by] The Wilderness Society, January 1990; ca. 20 p. **FL E6/89** •

Committee workplan [prepared by Mr. G. Hans Buys] **FL E1/89**

The Escalating problem of timber supply [by] M. Glen Wiggins, Timber Manager, Merrill and Ring Inc., Port Angeles; 4 p. **FL E9/89** •

Fact finding hearing on log exports before Senator Robert Packwood [by] M.J. Gus Kuehne, president, Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers, Tacoma, Washington, February 15, 1989; ca. 10 p. **FL E7/89** •

Forestry facts and figures [by] Washington Forest Protection Association, 1988; 1 p. **FL E14/89** •

Let the voters decide about our log export policy [by] Gus Kuehne; Puget Sound Business Journal, July 24, 1989; 1 p. **FL E4/89** •

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Short supply export controls: investigation of unprocessed timber exports from all public lands in Oregon and Washington; [comments of] Washington Citizens for World Trade and the Pacific Rim Trade Association, December 13, 1989; ca. 130 p. **FL E3/89** •

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